WEDNESDAY ..... DECEMBER 18

Abelition Programme. We refer the reader to the interesting letter of the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Times, which will be found in to-day's paper, detailing the programme of the work which the Abolition members of Congress have laid out to be accomplished this winter. It will be seen, so far as it is in their power, that it is the fixed pur pose of the radical Republicans to make the emancipation of the slaves the object of the war.

The President's Position. The most intelligent correspondents of the press, residing in Washington, represent the Presicent's views as being decided, and his position on the question of the proper way to conduct the war as fixed and unalterable. We have, on the authority of a correspondent, writing to a New York journal, the statement that "The President is resolutely determined to veto any scheme whatever, involving the emancipation of negroes, in such a manner that they are turned loose upon the Southern States on an equality with the white occupiers of the soil. He, on Saturday evening, attered the following words: Emancipation would be equivalent to a John Brown raid, on a gigautic scale. Our position is surrounded with a sufficient number of dangers already. Abolition would throw against us, irrevocably, the four States of Missouri, Kentucky, Virginia and Maryland, which it is costing the nation such efforts to regain. We have our hands full as it is, and if there is to be any such suicidal legislation, we might as well cut loose at once, and begin taking up the arteries to prevent our bleeding to death." Sensible.

News from the Indian Country. W. A. Burleigh, Esq., Indian Agent at Yancton Reserve, Dacotah Territory, nine hundred miles up the Missouri from St. Joseph, passed over the Indiana Central Railway yesterday

morning en route to Washington. He brings tidings of peace and plenty from the Yanctons, Siouxs and other neighboring tribes. STRIKE THREE, the great chief of the Yanctons. who has eight hundred powerful warriors, recently visited the Pawnees and other tribes south of the Missouri, assuring them that as long as peaceable, he would be friendly, but the moment they raised an arm against the United States Government he would meet them in deadly conflict.

Among other presents from the Indians, we saw several pairs of slippers made of white buckskin, elegantly ornamented with porcupine quill work, beautifully colored. One pair for the President-which perhaps were made out doorsand a pair for each member of his Cabinet; also, a fine Indian pipe for the entertainment of the Hon. Secretary of State.

The Azent left Greenwood, his station, on the 2d inst., coming by stage to St. Joseph. The Missouri was frozen eighteen inches deep, and the thermometer on the 29th ult., was eight degrees below zero.

Abolition Congressional Policy. About sixty Republican members of Congress in cancus, called to determine the policy that shall be pursued in the prosecution of the war, unanimously resolved upon the "confiscation of all property of rebels in arms, and of all who aid and abet them, and the unconditional emancipation of their slaves." This policy, we presume, will be incorporated into Congressional legislation, and it is probable that the President will be guided by the recommendations and directions of the legislative branch of the Government. We can not doubt but that the people of the Southern States upon the question of emancipation will be a unit in opposing it. They have a common interest, whether loyal or disloyal to the Federal Government, in resisting a scheme, which, if it can be carried into effect, will be disastrous to all their material interests. The great body of the people of the North have accepted as the object of the war the restoration of the Union under the Constitution. The sweeping emancipation scheme proposed by the Republican caucus cannot result otherwise than in the destruction of the Uniona blow upon the progress and prosperity of the entire nation. Production is the wealth of the country. The North has a deep interest, if we are reunited as a nation, in maintaining not only. but still further developing the productive interests of the South. Emancipate the slaves and that labor, which certainly has added largely to the wealth of the nation, becomes of no value. Otherwise, as all must admit who understand the negro character, that class will become a burden to the industry of the other sections of the country. This sudden, forcible and inconsiderate freeing of the slaves, is shorteighted, unwise and will be an injury to the very class for whose well-being the negro-abolition philanthropists profess to have so much at heart. It is time for the conservative sentiment of the North, of the loyal border slave States, to put their "foot down" upon a scheme, not demanded by considerations of patriotism, or a regard for the welfare of the whole nation. Such a policy will benefit nobody, not even the slaves; and it can only be prompted by a party spirit as selfish and unwise as it is rancorous. With a very few exceptions, two in the House only, the Republican members of Congress in July last, declared, under the solemnity of their official oaths, "that in this untional emergency Congress, banishing all feeling of mere passion or resentment, will only recollect its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged upon our part in any spirit

the war ought to cease." That po lev was right in July and it is no less right now. The country was assured that such were the objects for prosecuting the war. Shall we not adhere to them, honestly and in good faith? These assurances were given to encourage the loyal citizens of the border slave States, and shall we now prove false to them-change the object of the war right in the face of the pledge of Congress that emancipation-"the overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States"-were not the purposes for which it was to be waged? The Abo are as much bent upon the destruction of the Union as the Secessionists, and if their policy prevails, as the action of the Republican Congres sional caucus foreshadows that it probably will, unless the conservative sentiment of the country promptly performs its duty, no more fatal stab can be given our national unity and progress.

of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest

or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrow-

ing or interfering with the rights or established

astitutions of the States, but to defend and main-

tain the supremacy of the Constitution and pre-

serve the Union, with its dignities, equalities

and the rights of the several States, unimpaired,

and as soon as these objects are accomplished;

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.] INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 13.

Gov. Morton has made an arrangement with Secretary Chase by which the amount due to Indiana for equipping volunteers will be set off against the national tax due from Indiana. This will save the State more than half a million of dollars, and make an extra session of the Legislature unnecessary, and prevent the levying of an increased tax for 1:62

This "arrangement" of Governor Mouron is in violation of law, and is a breach of good faith toward the holders of the war loan bonds. law passed at the extra session of the Legislature expressly provides that all the reimbursements from the Federal Government for advances made by the State for equipping volunteers should first be applied in the parchase of the war bonds, and if those could not be obtained to an amount equal e Sinking Fund were directed to invest the bined effort of the Sentinel and Madison C in the purchase of Indiana 5's and 21's. to force the levy of the Federal tax. ins ying it by a set off against the debt due the ate by the General Government.—Indian applies

rate they were sold by paying 7 per cent. end. The Courier has never advocated a levy o interest. This action was in accordance the tax in preference to any other lawful mode of with the policy of the Legislature in authorizing the loan. So it seems that the Governor has set at defiance the will of the Legislature and assumed an unwarranted power in his ar-

angement with Secretary Chase. And more The Journal, in a long and labored editorial than this, he attempts a deception which is too in defence and support of the Governor's scheme barefaced to deceive any one. He claims that of setting off the amount of the tax assessed upon Indiana, by getting the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold what the Teneral Government owes by setting off the amount due from the General Government to Indiana for advances made by the Government to Indiana for advances made by the laster for equipping volunteers, that more than half a million of dollars will be saved to the State. pers that have seen a serious difficulty in such an adjustment, with adhering to the "Bright Democracy." Our loyalty we are willing to test with the Journal upon any and all proper occasions. The present rebellion is the result of law-lessness, and a disregard of those restraints imstead of paying that debt the Governor appropriates it to another purpose. This is robbing osed by Government. Now the Journal is ramthe Governor seeks to pay the tax imposed upon this State. We oppose the plan because it is a violation of law, and necessarily involves us in an act of bad faith. What are the facts? The lars to the State by his financial dodge. Perhaps the Governor anticipates that this war loan will be repudiated, and by appropriating the money that should go to the creditors of the State General Assembly at its extra session passed an to the payment of our national taxes, that act which was approved by the Governor on the 4th day of June, 1861, the third section of which

The State owes the money thus set off, and in-

Peter to pay Paul. We only know of one hypoth-

esis which will justify the boast of His Excellency

that he has saved more than half a million of dol-

that music, if it is in his power to

prevent it. Never before have the people

been so desirous for an assembling of the Leg-

islature. They are solicitous to know the con-

months, as the law regulating the treasury sys-

tem requires there should be, no monthly or even

violation of law, a very large amount of money

has been disbursed without passing through the

Treasury. Why should this check upon fraud

and errors be disregarded? The administration

onsiderations urged why that call should be

made were infinitesimal in their character and

mportance compared with those which public

policy now demands for assembling the Legisla-

ture. We do not believe that the Republican

party even will justify the Governor in his at-

the people from deciding upon their State policy

at one of the most important periods in the history

of the State, and under circumstances entirely

State Convention.

and importance ever assembled in the State.

The President's Course.

Constitution, and against the agitators and anar

The Cost.

The cost of the Chicago Platform to the coun-

try has no doubt been a subject of consideration

the other in a gigantic and fierce sanguinary con-

the effort to maintain the integrity of the Govern-

ment; it has arrayed in deadly and unnatural

prevent the restoration of that Union and love

entiment which a citizen should ever entertain

toward his Government; it has retarded public

and private improvements-that remarkable pros-

perity which has characterized our national pro-

gress, and it has created a doubt as to the per-

has this train of evils been forced upon the coun

try? What good was expected to be accom-

and anticipated troubles? Nothing but an in-

tice of a healthy, but indignant public sentiment.
Who can estimate the bitter cost of the Chicago
Platform to the people of this country collectively

bil defiance to these conspirators.

The course of the President-very truly re-

much will be saved by the operation. Such apreads as follows: nears to be His Excellency's idea of pub-"Should the Federal Government at any time lic integrity and public faith. But the great creafter assume the indebtedness incurred by the tate of Indiana in providing supplies and men to object which the Governor had in view in maid said Government in putting down said rebelking his arrangement with Secretary CHASE on, the money so paid, or the securities so given was to prevent the necessity of calling an in such assumption, shall enure to the benefit of the holders of the bonds for payment of which extra session of the Legislature. He feared rovision is berein made, and the State Debt the damaging effect that the calling together Sinking Fund Commissioners are hereby directed to apply the funds or securities so given us in this of that body at the present time would have upon him. He has not the least desire to have his adtion is contemplated, to the liquidation of the ministration go through the ordeal of a legisladebt, with the payment of which said State Debt Sinking Fund Commissioners are charged, and tive investigation, until his schemes for personal that said securities shall neither be loaned or advancement and aggrandizement have culmitherwise disposed of than in this section prounted. Until then, he will not face

Section 4 of said act provides that "In case the olders of the bonds of the loan herein provided or should refuse to exchange the same for the ederal Government securities, or in case the said bonds could not be redeemed by the said Comnissioners at a rate not exceeding their par value, hen and in that case the said State Debt Sinking dition of the financial affairs of the State. For Fund Commissioners are hereby empowered and firected to invest the funds arising from the tax to be levied for the extinguishment of said loan, annual expose has been made of the operations of the Treasury. Why this secresy? And in and the securities contemplated in section three of this act in the 216 and 5 per cent. stocks of this

The title to the above act is: "An act making dditional provision for the payment of the loan of two millions of dollars authorized by the act f the General Assembly, approved May 13th,

of His Excellency thus far may have been characterized with great skill and integrity, but if so, Thus stands the law, and we ask who are in certainly no good object is to be accomplished by rebellion against the Government abide by the law and maintain the public integrity, concealing from the people what has been done, law at the bidding of those who feel that the law passing judgment upon it. No man was more stands between them and their ambitious purposes? The Journal advocates a policy that tram bitter in his denunciations of the late Governor ples the law under foot, whilst we propose to abide WILLARD for not calling an extra session of the y the law and observe our engagements with Legislature in 1857 than Governor Monton. The hose who hold large amounts of our bonds. Let in impartial public judge between us. We would be glad to avoid the payment of the National asssment by the levy of a tax to be collected at this time, but the people would prefer that, op-pressive as it may be, to a violation of public

Will the Journal construe the above sections as thorizing the course it advocates ? We will tempts to cover up his official acts and prevent ee .- Mudison Courier.

> The North Carolina Convention-The most impudent Humbug of the whole War-Interesting Account of the Manufacture of a Governor, M. C., &c., &c.

Some time since, there appeared exclusively in There will be a full representation in the 8th the New York Tribune resolutions purporting to of January Democratic State Convention. The be passed by a Convention of Unionists at Hat-Central Committees of the different counties have teras Inlet, which Convention it was intimated, issued calls for conventions to select delegates largely represented the feelings of the population In addition to the cails which we have already published, we notice the following: On the 14th in that State, it being attended by delegates from inst., Owen county; on the 21st, Gibson and Black- forty-five counties. These resolutions would ford; on the 24th, Vigo and Clark; on the 28th, have given the greatest gratification to our Northern people, if issued from the interior of Elkhart, Knox, Huntington, Wells and Daviess, State, and by the people at large, instead of be and on January 1st, Adams. The delegates thus ing proclaimed from under the guns of the Fedfar selected are among the ablest and best men of eral forces at the Inlet. the party, and we can safely say that the Con-

The New York Sun publishes a private letter, received in that city from a trustworthy person at the Inlet, which shows that the proceedings of the Convention are not entitled to any respect whatever, and the whole affair partakes very much of the character of a humbug. We repromarks the Albany Argus-after all, is to be induce the letter so that our readers may judge as terpreted by the acts of the Administration and to the extent and character of the Union sentinot by his words. Several of these acts-the rement in North Carolina, and the material which moval of Fremont, the correction administered to CAMERON, and the instructions to SHERMAN and composed the grand Union Convention in that others-place the President on the side of the State:

CAMP WOOL, HATTERAS, INLET, N. C., November 30, 1861. chists. In these acts we find a sufficient motive As for the Union Government in North Caro for Democrats and conservatives to sustain the President wherever they can do so; and he has resolutions, which you no doubt have read in the papers, began with something like this: We, the people of North Carolina," &c., &c. support of the people, irrespective of party. The Now, the fact is, the whole of the said people small faction which assails and conspires against amounted in all to about one hundred and twenty gnorant Hatteras fishers and voters, the rest be him is loud in tone and insolent in language, but ng boys, wemen and children. This grand con is weak and cowardly when put to the test. Let vention, representing North Carolina, "free and him take heart and rally the people to him, and independent," was addressed by a Tribune re-porter, (the only one here, I believe,) a Mr. Foster, now an Hon, M. C., and Gov. Taylor. Well, the resolutions were read by the Governor, and could, at first, be found to second it. Afterwards the form of a man said, "I want to do what is right; I don't know what it means, but I will with every citizen. It has already added several cond it." When the vote was put, the "deleundred millions of dollars to the public debt gates" looked one at the other, not knowing what with the prospect of a still further large increase; to do, but after the resolutions were read over it has arrayed one section of the country against again, some one managed to gain courage enough to vote, and all followed suit. So the Provisional overnment was established. If this is not a test, threatening a permanent dissolution of the big thing," I don't know what is. On the 28th. Union; it has paralyzed industrial pursuits and Mr. Foster was elected to the United States Conlessoned the value of agricultural products; it has gress from this District.

already sacrificed the lives of many of our best A National Bank. citizens, and it will sacrifice thousands more in It is believed that there is to be a push made at this session of Congress for the adoption of some scheme for the issue of a national paper currency. strife father against son and brother against Speculators are in favor of any project which will brother; it has excited animosities which will ever inflate the currency, and thereby enhance prices, which may follow. In the whole history of the country, from the adoption of the Constitution to the present hour, there never was a time when an inflated paper currency was so little demanded by the wants of commerce, or, so far as we can see, manency of popular institutions and the canacity by the necessities of the Government, as at presof the people for self-government. And why ent. We have a hundred million dollars more sold in the country than ever before, and the quantity is rapidly increasing. Why then inflate plished that would compensate for our present the currency, and thus drive the gold out of the country again? We hope there will be no experisane and impracticable attempt to make a subments of that kind tried. The following from the ective equal to a governing race-to elevate money article of the New York World of Wedthe negro to the status, or equality, of nesday on this subject contains some sound dem the white man. If every negro slave in ocratic doctrine, and we commend its suggestions the nation should to-day be made freemen, it to our legislators:

is altogether probable it would prove a curse to is altogether probable it would prove a curse to them instead of a blessing. But the sectional cation of the President's message and the reports of the Secretaries; that of the Secretary of the the Chicago Platform we presume will not be Treasury is looked for with much interest. Great satisfied until the whole country is impoverished and burdened with a debt to be handed down as a legacy to the generations who will follow us and as a memento of the folly and madness of the present. When the sober second thought of the people returns, the makers of the Chicago Platment. Among their suggestions is a National Bank, to be improvised by Congress at once; the charter to extend during the existence of the war, and to end when the war ends; also an inconvertorm will be swept into oblivion by the resistless latior in to the people of this country collectively and individually?

The W. H. Telbott, of Marion county, and M. L. Brett, of Daviess country are spoken of as Democratic candidates for Treasurer of State. We are not advised as to whether Mr. Cunning-ham, of this country, contemplates being a candidates strike them favorably, viz. We are not advised as to whether mr.

ham, of this county, contemplates being a candidate before the Convention or not.—Terre this creation of money will advance the price stocks and other certificate securities held by

hem at high prices. er the war, national bank and urrency shall end simultaneously, accord egal payment, and the speculators can hold heir funds in readiness to buy in again at the reused specie rates. The speculators simply want ron then proposes to join to this insignificant facrom Congress assistance to carry out practically, for their own particular benefit, and the hope for But, instead of doing this, it will be the eleven outside public's especial less, the mercantile rule Maryland counties that are joined to Virginia. These sixty-nine Virginia counties constitute prices. They hope that Mr. Chase and Congress that part of Virginia in which all the peculi can not see the difference between borrowing res can not see the difference between borrowing real capital and money already in existence, and representing the accumulated surplus profits of the nation, earned by the labor of the people, and an attempt to create capital and money out of pens, ink and paper. The people may be induced to take this paper artificial substitute for money, and it may perform fer a time all the functions of money. This proves nothing in pepper, Manassas Junction, Leesburg, Centertions of money. This proves nothing its favor, but only the ignorance those who take it. A counterfeit bank note does the same thing, and until discovered to be a counterfeit is just as efficient to buy commodities as a good specie-paying note or a silver dollar. Ignorance gives it currency. The speculators believe in ignorance as an institution, and it is possible that they may have calculated on this subject teresis of the people of the United States, we hope that they will be disappointed, and that the Euro pean debt method of paying debts, by never paying them; under the specious institutions of "funded debt," and "national bank paper carrency," will never be adopted as an American be consummated; but in no other case. knowingly. For the sake of the permanent in system of finance.

Special Correspondent of the Chicago Times. From Washington.

What the Abolitionists in Congress Expect to do, and how they expect to do it-Their Combination

Washington, December 11: The events of the first week of the session of Jongress have proved the correctness of the views expressed in my letter of November 27. The position to the President, on the part of the adical and ultra members of Congress, has taken the form of a regular organization. This organization is led by Sumner and Trumbull in the Senate, and by Lovejoy and Thad. Stevens in the House. They boast that they can command seventy-seven votes in the House and a clear maority in the Senate, and do not hesitate to express their designs openly. They declare they have nothing to hope from the President, who, they are convinced, is false to all his pledges, and has sold himself to the slaveholders. But, at the same time, they assert that they fear nothing that the President can do to thwart their designs. They are confident of being able, in the course of the next two months, to command a two third vote in both houses on any question they may bring up. As soon as they reach that point, propose to carry over the President's veto (for they know he will yeto them) the following

1. A joint resolution declaring that slavery is bring the war to a successful issue without abolishing slavery wherever it exists; 2. The total and u

gitive slave law; 3. The passage of a bill declaring free, and ordering our Generals to offer freedom to all slaves who shall leave their masters: 4. The passage of a bill confiscating all the property of the rebels, including their slaves; 5. The passage of a joint resolution requesting the President to dismiss Gen. McClellan, and to appoint Gen. Banks Commander in Chief of the armies of the United States in his place; 6. The passage of a hill obliterating the boundary line between the States of North Carolina

and South Carolina, consolidating the two States into one, and calling thonew State "Carolina," The bills for effecting these objects are alread drawn up, and are being privately circulated. have seen a complete set of them (one of each) with interlineations and grasures in the handwrit

ing of one of the great high-priests of Abolition

The President is fully aware of the powerful And while I will do him the justice to say that he | tenden of Kentucky sensible to fear, I must also add that he lacks ne can enable him to withstand it effectually, and to overcome it. One of the most prominent g matters to drift on and to regulate theming in that direction. Nay, worse than that, he ed the war ought to cease; and, is inclined to temporize with the unscrupulous faction which is undermining his Administ red to change the feelings of the Government; The whole country awaited his therefore, sage with breathless suspense. But the whole country turns away from it, sick with disappoint | are solemly reaffirmed by this House. It is silent on the very topic of all others that the nation is most anxious to have settled Mr. Lincoln has had the reputaion of being plain and straightforward. But he has been anything but plain and straightforward in his public messages. No one could tell whether his inaugural meant peace or war. The whole country wran gled over it until the guns of Fort Sumter settle ought to be done towards the negroes. The only point on which he is explicit is his reaffirmation that the Chicago platform is a law unto him. If instead of this faux pas, Mr. Lincoln had said Carttender resolution at the extra session of frankly in his message that he preferred a course Congress. We thought at the time that the vote towards the slaves such as has been inaugurat by Gen. Dix and Gen. Halleck, there would have been no more doubts as to where he stands. That conservative member of Congress; too, would have rallied to his support, and he would have found himself at the head of a party in Congress

I think, from present indications, that there is ttle prospect of the establishment of a National Armory and Arsenal at Chicago. There are too Several other cities are alleged to possess greate interests for that purpose. Pittsburg will be favored by those in authority, and at present it looks as if it might be fixed at that city. In repaired, and that the war ought not to cease untitard to the prospect of the enlargement of the canal, however, so as to connect the waters of the Mississippi and of the Great Lakes by means of a canal through which ships may pass, there s a better prospect of success. It will be renembered that many years ago the late lamented Senator Donglas arged upon Congress the importance of doing this. It looks as if it would be done now. It depends almost wholly, how-ever, upon the manner in which the subject is handled by the Illinois delegation in Congress; and I am bappy to bear testimony to the able manner in which Mr. Arnold is pressing this mat-

During the session of Congress in July last, a resolution was passed calling upon the President for copies of the correspondence between the State Department and the European Powers in relation to the rebellious States. The President replied, refusing to furnish the correspondence. A portion of it has at lust been wrong from the State Department, and is now published. It dis-State Department, and is now published. It discloses the highly important fact that, as long ago as the first week in June, both the English and French Governments had decided on the same course of conduct toward the Confederate States, and had instructed their respective ministers to the United States to call upon Mr. Seward and notify him, in the most formal manner, that those two nations had decided to recognize the Confederate States as a belligerent power, and to give them all the rights of belligerents. Mr. Seward says so in his letter to Mr. Dayton of give them all the rights of beligerents. Mr. Seward says so in his letter to Mr. Davton of June 1; and he says that those ministers did call upon him, in company, on the 15th of June, and did, each one, hand to him a dispatch of that purport from their respective ministers of foreign affairs. True, Mr. Seward refused to receive these dispatches, or to communicate them to Congress; but that does not alter the fact that both rance and England recognize the Confedera

tates as a belligerent power.

The readers of the Times are no doubt familian with the desire of Mr. Cameron as expressed in his report, to dismember the State of Virginia, to blot her from the map, and to partition her ter-ritory among three other contiguous States. The cold-blooded atrocity of the proposal is worthy of the brain of an Eastern despot, and its malignity He proposes to give eight of her counties (all that to feed at Government ex portion of her territory east of Chesapeake Bay) band" army.—Cin. Press

hus of more than half be gomery, Howard, Charles, Prince George, St Mary's, Calvert and Anne Arundel. Mr. Came ville, Fairfax and the territory occupied by Gen Beauregard's army. The comparatively few in-habitants in the eleven Maryland counties will be completely swallowed up, over-balanced and out-voted on every question by the inhabitants of the sixty nine Virginia counties. Thus the measure will result in the complete obliteration of the States both of Virginia and Maryland. The latter will exist in name, but in nothing else; while the former will exist in reality, but its name, so

Getting Conservative. The atmosphere of Washington has decidedly a modifying effect upon our distinguished Gov-

ernor. When FREMONT issued his celebrated proclamation His Excellency coincided therewith, Against the President-Enlargement of the proclamation His Excellency coincided therewith, Illinois and Michigan Canal-The State De and even went to St. Louis, at the invitation of pertment Giving up its Secrets-Proposed Dis- JESSIE, to express his cordial approval of the then memberment of the States of Virginia and Mary Commander of the Army of the West. Perhaps he thought that General FREMONT reflected the views of the President, but since the modification of the Pathfinder's proclamation and the report of the Secretary of War, we find that Governor Morros, unwilling to lose the confidence and good will of Honest Old Ane, follows closely in his wake. The special Washington dispatches to the Cincinnati Gazette and Commercial, dated the 7th, thus presents the views now

entertained by our Chief Magistrate: Governor Morton spoke for Indiana, which he said had thirty-seven thousand soldiers in the field; and would give its last dollar and man to restore the Union. He had no doubt of our ultimate triumph. The war on the part of the North has thus far been maintained for the suppres of the rebellion and the restoration of the Union: and he trusted for this purpose alone it would be prosecuted. We should use every means known to civilized warfare, but do nothing which, from the nature of the case, might make a restoration of the Union impossible.

In the main we agree most cordially with the the cause of the war, and that it is impossible to sentiments expressed by His Excellency, but it is a little singular that the Governor should remark in Washington that Indiana " would give its last Indiana, before he went to the national capital, he declared that the attempt to collect the direct tax from the citizens of this State would excite an opposition to the Government which would be tantamount to rebellion. Governor Morrox is loud in his protestations of the patriotism of Indiana when abroad, but he places the State in a position of dislovalty when at home.

The Crittenden Resolution voted

In the House of Representatives on Wednesday last Mr. Holman of this State, submitted the following preamble and resolution and moved the previous question: WHEREAS, This House on the 22d of July last,

tion that has been formed against him. Ing resolution submitted by the Hon. J. J. Crit. Resolved, By the House of Representatives of that firmness and decision of character which the Congress of the United States, that the presorable war has been forced upon the country by the Disunionists of the Southern characteristics of his mind is his habit of permit | States now in revolt against the Constitutional Government, and in arms around the capital, selves. The historian who, in future years, that in this national emergency, Congress, banwrites the history of this war will show that this, ishing all feelings of mere passion or resentment, and this alone, was the cause of the fall of Fort | will only recollect its duty to the whole country; nunter. To use his own homely illustration, he that this war is not waged upon our part in any wants "to run the machine as he finds it," and is spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conunwilling to take the responsibility of putting it arest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overin that order in which alone it ought to run. On throwing or interfering with the rights or estabthe present occasion, it is in his power to rally lished institutions of the States, but to defend and und him not only all the conservative men in maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and pagress, but all the conservative men in the to preserve the Union with its dignities, equality, nation, and to crush this atrocious conspiracy in and the rights of the several States unimpaired the bud. But up to this hour he has done noth- and that as soon as these objects are accomplish-

WHEREAS. Since that time no event has occur-

Resolved. That the principles above expressed

Mr. STEVENS moved that the resolution be laid on the table, which was carried by a vote of 71 ayes to 65 nays. Our delegation stood as fol lows-against Holman's resolution, Messrs. Col-PAK, JULIAN, SHANKS and WHITE; for it, Messrs. CRAVENS, DUNN, HOLMAN, LAW, MITCHELL and that point. In this message he will not say what PORTER. Mr. VOORHEES absent. The Republi cans claimed great conservatism for their party in consequence of the almost unanimous vote for was a hypocritical expression on the part of many of the Republican members who voted for it, and one declaration would have railied around him the vote upon the resolution of Mr. HOLMAN, all the conservative men of the nation. Every which simply affirmed the Chittenpen resolution, demonstrates that such was the case. As the record now stands a majority of the Republipowerful enough to defy the radicals to do can members say "that the war is waged upon their worst. He may do so yet. He can not do our part in a spirit of oppression, for the purpose of conquest and subjugation and for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of States-not to defend nany contending interests here so permit that. and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution or to preserve the Union with its dignities, equalthese objects are accomplished." The Civil War in America.

Translated from the Paris Pays, Nov. 3. Thus, then, if we are to believe Senator Sum ner, the surest way of re-establishing peace in North America will be to let loose several mil-

We are certainly no partisans of slavery, but we do not hesitate to say that such a course would be a profanation of liberty, falsifying its divine origin, and serving only as an element of dis-order and destruction.

Not only at home but abroad there is a reaction of ideas on the subject of emancipation. The mere ipse dixit of a fanatic on the subject, n longer carries conviction, though strengthened by the position and high sounding title of "Senator." In times when all principles and theories relating to order and good government are tried by the surest tests—it is not surprising to find men as well as principles, sinking to their natural level, well as principles, sinking to their natural level, however puffed up and pretentious before. Thus Fremont has found his. The influence of the Beecher and Greeley faction is lessening; while "Senator Sumner, the Jove of the Senate," whose admirers have held up his statesmanship for the approxing gaze of the world, has sunk to the role of an Abolition lecturer of the grade of Wendell Phillipps, full of state quotations, where with to garnish the slender thread of the "one idea" he elaborates. The fall is not singular, for such must be the rate of men claiming the right of direction in public affairs, yet whose minds have no cosmopolite element or capacity to grasp, harmonize and compreheud the different interests and relations which inspire two sections of a country, relations which inspire two sections of a country but are narrowed down to a single theory, on which they spend their force and wreck themselves politically. The race has had its day here and in Europe, and their peculiar ideas are meeting with just condemnation when characterized as telements of disorder, and destruction."

lany Argus. PROBABLE.—In remarking upon the strange eagerness of certain politicisms to arm the fugitive slaves, when we can not yet get arms enough strikes even deeper than has yet appeared. Striking ostensibly at the "Old Dominion," it is in reality at the State of Maryland that the blow is almed. The wicked proposal of the Secretary of almed. The wicked proposal of the Secretary of almed. The wicked proposal of the Secretary of almed. to feed at Government expense the idle "cont

as "elements of disorder and destruction "--Al

All Serts of Paragraphs. ension to a great the Go

scenery" about the suburbs than in the desert of

-There are seventeen fugitive slaves at the Washington mavy yard. They have all been comortably provided for by Secretary Welles, and nost of them are working for a compensation of \$10 a month. -Commodore Levy, the owner of the Monti-

ferson homestead, and \$100,000 to keep it in repair, a legacy to the United States Governat 75,000. He says Virginia must not be dismembered, and that the northwestern part of it must be recovered. He insists that the Union can never be restored, and that the South of the Sou -Gov. Letcher, of Virginia, in his message, stimates the force which Virginia has in the field

-The Boston Liberator calls the President's nessage "feebte, rambling and ridiculous"-says Mr. Lincoln "makes a merit of his imbecility"styles the colonization project "nonsense," and the President impertment" for suggesting it, and finally characterizes the whole paper as "week and common-place to a pitiful degree.

- L. V. Fowler, once Postmaster of New York, is carrying on a tobacco manufactory in and in motion, with the regiment drawn up in Tepec, Mexico, and is said to be making money. order behind it, ready to move, when a dispatch officiates in some connection with the City roop or Home Guard.

- The total number of arrivals in New York since the commencement of the year is 64,305, which, when contrasted with 100,000, the number for a corresponding period in 1860, shows the effect of the war on emigration.

- On Saturday the Prussian Minister gave a iplomatic dinner to the Orleans Princes in Wash ngton. The representative of royalty, forgetnane Romano vivito more, sented the Prince de loinville and the other princes above Gen. Mc-

of the mildness of the weather on vegetation. In Old Town, in Maryland, on the bank of the Po the south of England new leaves and new fruit | tomac about one mile above where the north and are forming on trees that have already borne good | south branches meet. It is enough to make the crops this season. Currant, gooseberry, apple, and pear trees are frequently met with good sized fruit on their branches.

heart ache for one to stand on the bank of this river and think its bright, laughing waters lave the shore of the hallowed home where the

Presse publishes extraordinary news from Russia. Three young ladies—M'dlles Cors ni, Bluthner dving struggle be and a century were contending and Badanow-who attended the lecture at the University of St. Petersburg, have been arrested, and one of them. M'dile Badanow, whipped at worthy race would tarnish a name, rendered im the office of the secret police.

-It is stated that in more than three quarters The Germans are in the majority in only six, the Irish in only five out of a hundred. Near y two-thirds of the army are Americans. Ninetenth are citizens. The average age of the privates is over twenty-four years. Three-fourths are single men.

-Recruiting for the navy, brisk as it is, is not brisk enough to supply the demands of the service. One hundred and thirteen vessels are now fitting out, and 6,000 more seamen are wanted to man them. The prestige of the navy and the prospect of passing the winter in the sunny South ought to bring the requisit number of men at once. Flag Officer Foot also wants 1,000 men o man the Mississippi flotilla. He expects them o come from the Lakes.

ed; at Stockholm the most brandy; at Madrid the most chocolate: at Paris the most abs at Constantinople the most coffee, and at Loodon he greatest quantity of strong wines.

ress Eugenie for the hoop skirt, and to Queen Victoria for the Balmoral. The other day Mrs. is "fashionable" for ladies to do it. Mrs. Gov-ernor Morgan, of New York, not to be behind hand, attended a lecture at Albany, a few evenings ago, occupied a prominent seat, and knit as industriously as her grandmother, on a soldier's example.-Cincinnati Com.

-Mr. Robert Dale Owen, who is now in this city, and staying with the celebrated "rapping medium," and one of the original "Rochester knockers," is an enthusiastic believer, and explores the secrets of the other world with ardor. One of the latest "manifestations" in the dark ircles has been the appearance of a stray light quivering in the air, and echoed or followed by the raps. The other evening, while the ex-diplonon, the sudden descent of a heavy body to the floor startled him from his celestial observation. When the light was turned down, he was still more surprised to find on the floor the fragments of a very earthly looking bottle, containing phos-phorus! Mr. Owen mused deeply on this incident, but his faith in the medium is too strong to admit the idea that there was any cheating on the

occasion .- N. Y. Cor. Phil. Enq. -The New York Tribune complains that milmuskets enough for two companies. Shall we prepare plans for arming negroes when no plan ffective ones; but we must insist that the arm-

GREEN SPRING, VA., ON THE OHIO R. R.,)

December 7th, 1861.

Water camp for Romney, and yesterday evening O'Kane through his lines. They were molested we stopped at this station which is sixteen miles but once, and then by a party of drunken men from Cumberland, Maryland, between that place who had broken guard and were returning to our trip to the railroad I do not wish to write, for the reason that no pen could do it justice, much less mine. For three successive nights the men in their way, or more properly speaking, what they could wring from the hands of fortune after good, big hearted fellow sent the whole of his running her down. The roads were so intolera- two mon nly wonder is there were not a great many more. | not let her suffer. At Beverly the tents and much other baggage were left in order to further lighten the loads, and it was then only by doubling and trebling teams they made out to reach Phillipi. The remainder of the way was frozen and we got along very well. One thing was however exceedingly gratifying, and that was the cheerfulness and vivacity of the men, who all seemed to look at it more as a rows, sore feet and privations al' alike were for-gotten and their joy knew no bounds. I acknowl-than most of those in Indiana, and somewh edge if I ever partook of the joys others felt this was one of the occasions. In fact to have not done so would have been criminal.

different in appearance. Gen. Davis is acting Brigadier General commanding the Division, while Col. Vextch, of the 25th, is Colonel com-

Eden. In touth the country I refer to is in a very ferred to Halleck's staff. being as fine as any I have ever seen where the locality is so far from a large city; the inhabitants having, in addition to their agricultural abundance, a large amount of mineral wealth. But to us all the transition was as sudden as it was gratifying. There was a heartiness of Union sentiment evinced by the waving of white hand-kerchiefs by fair hands at almost every house we passed, which was all the more exhilarating when not find a Secessionist among them. Strange, aint it? If a chicken meets with an unlucky turn in the neck, or a turkey "gobbles," they bring in a big bill to the Government, swearing to the loss of one hundred chickens and all of his turkeys. If you buy anything, they charge four prices for it, and swear you cheat them. Missouri is a great country. So thought Dutchie, of New York.

nitions than marked even the in- white (unless it were snow or a white crane) oduction of India rabber.

— The President of Gantamala desires a colony honest, I thought night before last I should f free blacks to settle on the haciendes on his go crazy. I stopped a few minutes at Grafton erritors and commence the raising of cotton. where I met met my old friend Major Har-Some two hundred tons were raised there list row of the 14th, and hearing music learned there season, and it has proved to be a good cotton country.

—Carl Schurz, it appears, sighs to return to his adopted country. Madrid possesses little of thous, made no remarks, but simply looked in the geniality of social life, and there is no more mute astonishment, and worshiped the party. mute astonialment, and worshiped the party. I knew none of them, nor did I care to. It was hair combed, and if they were able to wear gloves they would not have to go without because they could not get any large enough, and above all, they wore hoops. The 14th Indiana volunteers will winter at Phillipi, and besides it will be General Reynolds's headquarters; Captain Loom-is's battery is also to be stationed there. They cello estate in Virginia, who remains loyal, has can all make it very agreeable, as they will have prepared his will, in which he leaves the Jefno quarters to construct, most of the inhabitants ferson homestead, and \$100,000 to keep it in having left, and nearly all the better class of dwellings are unoccupied, many of which are quite comfortable. The country adjoining has

can never be restored, and that the South will rode down to the mouth of Little Capin creek, which is seven miles below here, thinking they would have a brush, but as usual it was a blood less affair. They heard we were coming and no doubt "chose the better part." For my part I did not go, it somehow happens when I am at my maddest there is no one about. We sleep on the cars to-night and are ordered to move out seven miles toward Romney in the morning, to a place called Springfield. Well, as ordered, our wagon train was loaded

-Aaron Jones, the pugilist, is at Mobile, where come from General Kelley countermanding all, and we were ordered to pitch tents and await further instructions, for which all felt thankful, and acted accordingly. How long we may remain here I know not, but probably but for a short time as I think a battle of moment will soon be tought. The enemy are in large force at Winchester, which is forty miles from Romney, and a good turnpike all the way, and it is thirty-six miles there from this railroad at the mouth of the Big Capin creek, twenty eight miles below here. The country in which we are encamped is quite pleasant in every respect—a number of home guards belonging to Maryland are here, and they seem like whole souled Union men who were in

Our encampment is opposite a place called WHIPPING WOMEN IN RUSSIA .- The Paris bones of the sainted Washington. Ah! little did dving struggle be and a century were contending for the mastery, that but little over half a century would elapse before a worthless descendant of a mortal by the illustrious chief whose home was once Mount Vernon. May heaven in its mercy give us more strength to cherish and nourish all good, both public and private, but above all may we articulate more clearly, swear more earnestly and pungently when it becomes our duty to d-n traitors both at home and abroad. H. F. K.

Our Army Correspondence-The 8th Indiana in Missouri. CAMP OF THE STR INDIANA ON THE LA MINE.

December 18, 1861. DEAR EDITOR: To-day is, to use a very com mon expression, "heavy weather." The dull, leaden clouds hover over our heads like some great dark spectre, and the thunder bounds like a ball through the heavens, its rumbling noise dying away in the distant sky, but to return -It is at Brussels, says the Moniteur Vinite- again with renewed vigor. This betokens a ole, that the greatest quantity of beer is consum-storm-which is no joke in camp, to wade in mud and water two or three feet deep, with Government shoes and leaky at that, and then as if to cool the patriotism that fired our souls when -The world of fashion is indebted to the Em- we swore ourselves in for the war, to lay down our weary bones and rest in the same unpleasant combination of solids and liquids; but in the lan-President Lincoln, in doing her shopping in New York, carried home her own bundles, and now it guage of James Buchanan, when he crossed the Rubicon: "Sich is life."

This is the third day of our stay here, but many more will we experience before we hear the cheers that ring through the camp on the recenstocking. Great is fashion, when teaching by tion of "marching orders." We are now on the ground of our winter quarters; said quarters will be in the course of erection by the last of the

To day Col. Shunk is out with a hundred and fifty men, felling trees and hewing them into puncheons, boards and logs for

Yesterday Lieut, Smith with fifty men made a splendid road sixty feet wide and one hundred yards long, running the length of our camp, that eing our share of the work, and the other regiments continuing it on through the brigade When we get our log city built, it will be a good

Gen. Pope to-day sent a very important order to headquarters, the import of which is that no wagons will be allowed to leave camp without ar escort commanded by a commissioned officer. It has been clearly ascertained by deserters

from Price, that it is his (Price's) intention to give battle on no account, but keep the main body of his army on the other side of the Osage ons of loval negroes are left unarmed who are and send out small bands of his men to cut of panting to fight for the Government. We will our supplies and capture small squads of our men not discuss the loyalty of the negroes, but men- as they roam away from camp. Sunday a team tion, for the benefit of the Tribane, that there are or train of ten wagous were taken when within now, and have been for months at Camp Doug: three miles of Sedalia, but were recaptured by las, near Chicago, more than three thousand white onr men. Sedalia is the extreme end of the Pa soldiers who have not now, nor ever have had cific Railroad, two miles from our former camp, (Georgetown,) and sixteen miles southwest of our present encampment. We know the news is has yet been matured for arming thousands on is reliable concerning Price and his marauders, thousands of the six hundred and sixty-six thou-sand whites who are now in the army? We have vite them to come here, as they are welcome to to objection to the Fremon's Belgian gans being all the teams we have, if they can take turned over to the slaves and so getting into the bands of the rebels. Perhaps no better means could be desired to equip the Confederate forces clerk of Stewart & Bowen. His old friends will with worthless weapons and to give our own men be surprised to hear that he is Colonel of a rebel regiment stationed at Warsaw. An old gentleing of negroes shall not even be talked of un- man from Indiana, accompanied by Sam John il we can do better by our white troops than we son, of the Q. M. Department, went to Humans very sick, and from there went to Warsaw, where Our Army Correspondence-The 7th O'Kane's and Hales's regiments are stationed Indiana in Western Virginia. They were taken before O'Kane, who questioned em where they were from, their business, and whether they were soldiers. Johnson told them they were citizens of Indiana, and came all the EDITOR SENTINEL: One week ago this morning he 7th regiment Indiana volunteers left Elk | way from home to get the sick man. They were

let them go. money that the boys wish to send home to their families. He has received from but three comof the regiment slept in the open air, with nothing but their blankets to protect them and nothing whatever to eat except such as fortune threw iths' wages to his widowed mother, who bly bad that all were astonished at the seeming is working hard at the wash tub to support her-impossibilities which were evercome. It was no self until the return of her son. That may nevuncommon occurrence to see abandoned wagons er be; but we know that glorious institution and dead horses lying by the road side, and the "Volunteer Relief Society," and they will

frolic than a stern reality in which there was ana, will camp on the right bank of the river, nothing but the most arduous labor. But when and one other division on this side with us. This the sight of the railroad greeted their eyes, sor will be a large encampment, and when we get As we passed through some twelve or fifteen manding the brigade. Gen. Pope has charge of dies of Maryland yesterday morning it really all the troops between Syracuse and St. Louis.

h state of cultivation, the country residences and the men citizens are Union men. We can not find a Secessionist among them. Strange,